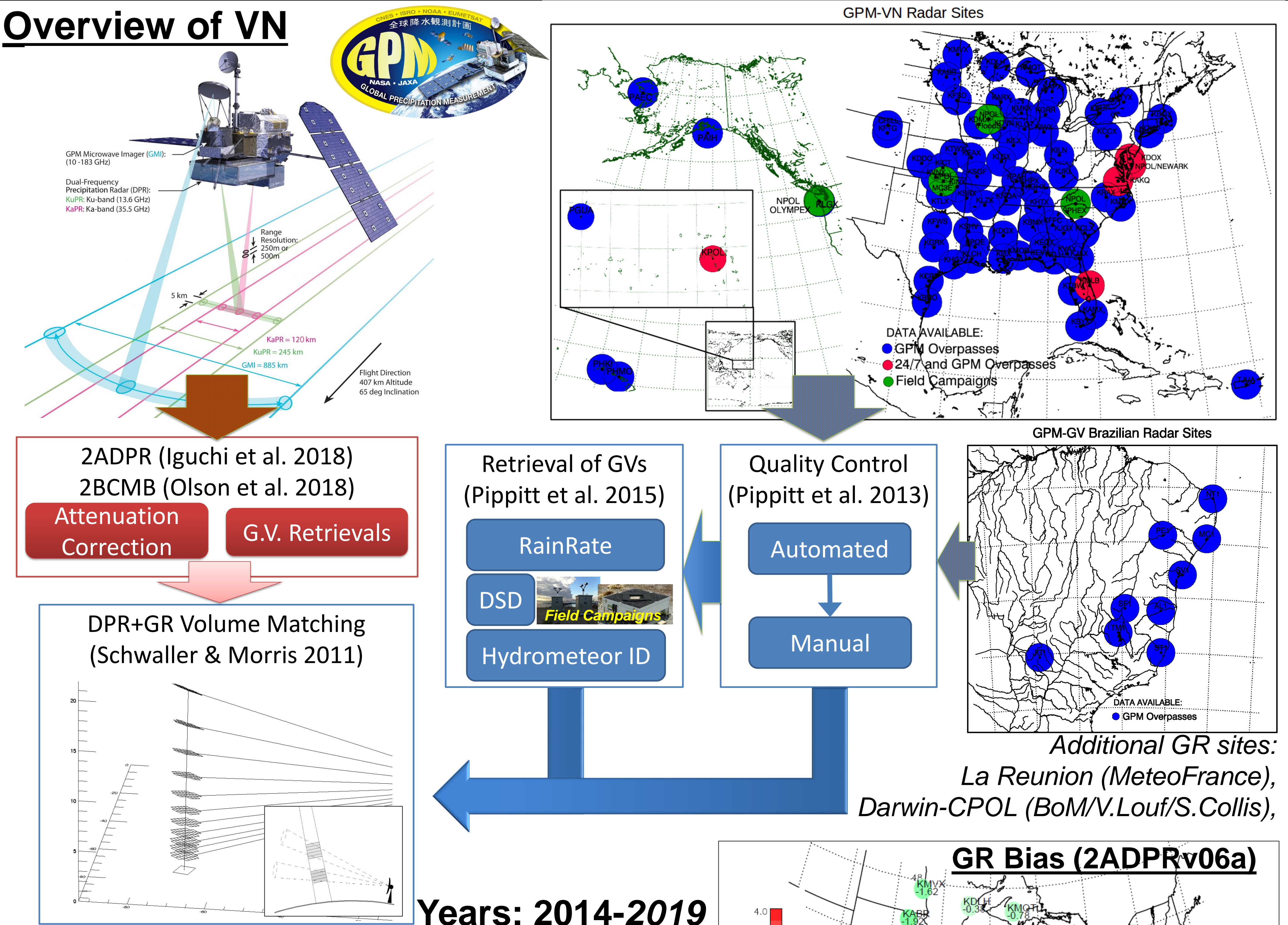


Patrick Gatlin¹, Stephen J. Munchak², David B. Wolff^{2,3}, Walter Petersen¹, Todd Berendes^{1,4}
¹NASA MSFC, ²NASA GSFC, ³NASA WFF, ⁴University of Alabama Huntsville

Abstract. A critical component of the Global Precipitation Measurement (GPM) Mission validation strategy involves use of dual-polarimetric (DP) ground-based radar (GR) products. Both operational and research DP radars across the U.S. and several international locations are used with coincident GPM dual-frequency precipitation radar (DPR) data in a significant expansion of the original TRMM-based “validation network architecture” (VN; Schwaller and Morris, 2011, J.Tech.). The VN radar databases consist of millions of geometrically matched DPR and GR precipitation volumes. Not only does it serve as a tool for validation of satellite-based precipitation retrieval algorithms and GR calibration but also a valuable resource for precipitation science and for complementing future convective precipitation-related satellite missions.

Overview of VN

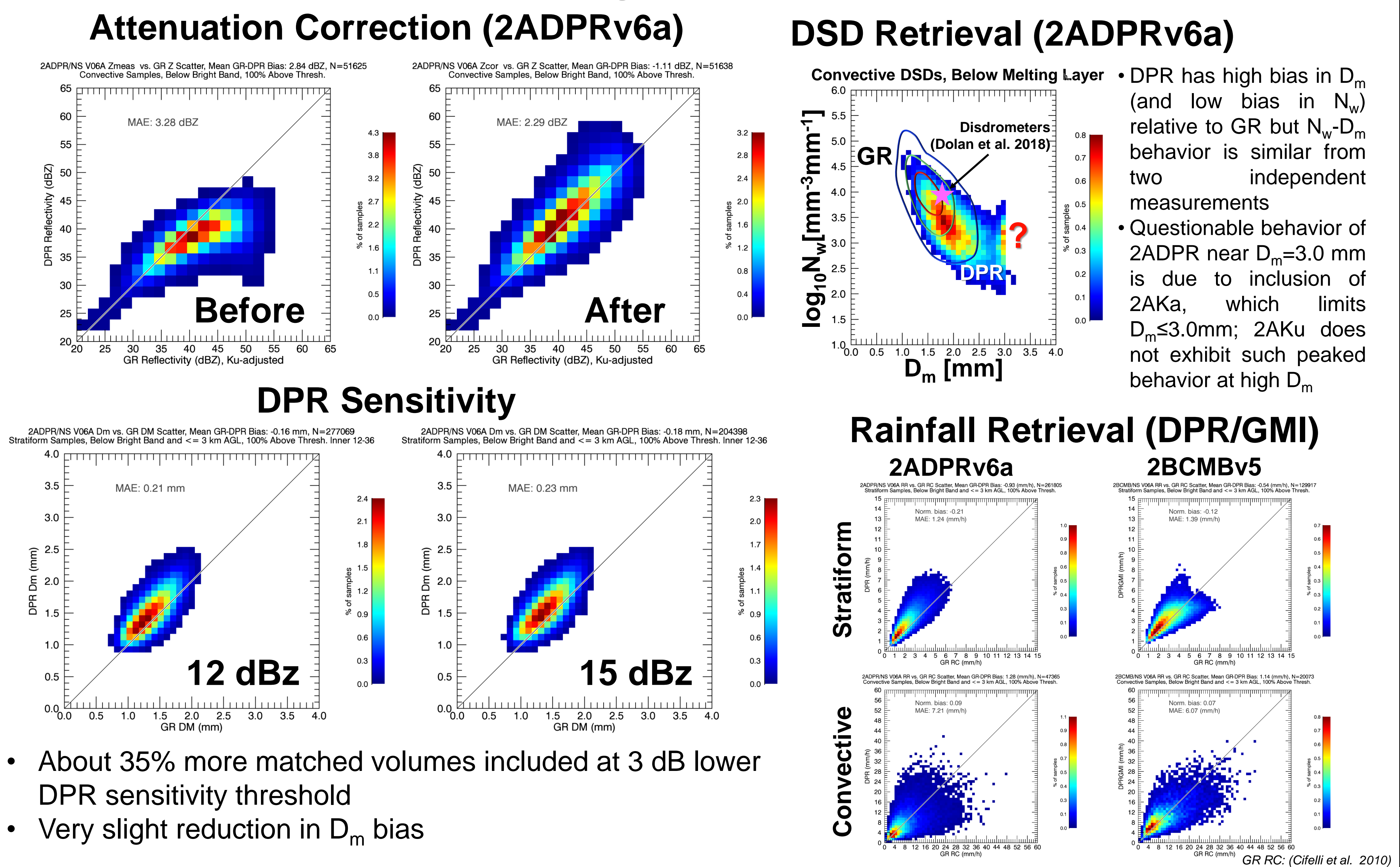


Total number of GR bins Matched	6,339,462
HID=Drizzle/Rain	36.8%
HID=Ice Crystals/Vert. Ice	27.2%
HID=Wet Snow	9.9%
HID=Aggregates	7.0%
HID=Hail/HDGR	7.9%
HID=Big Drops	1.7%
Number of Matched Profiles (DPR+GR)	2,022,983
Stratiform	75.5%
Convective	12.8%

Based on “100-in-100” criterion: $\geq 40 \times 40 \text{ km}^2$ of DPR pixels with rain $\leq 100\text{-km}$ of GR

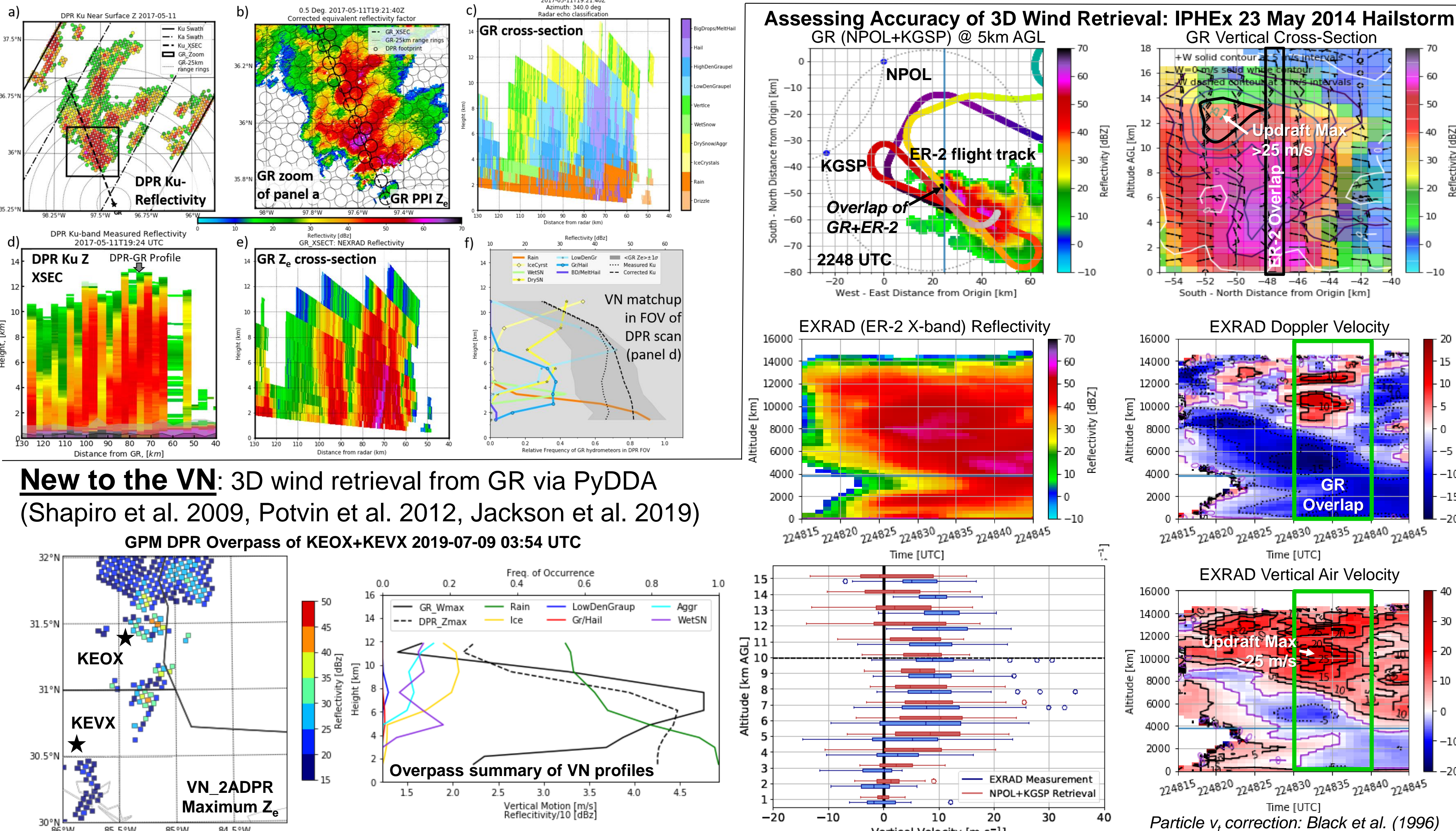
CONTACT INFORMATION: Patrick.Gatlin@nasa.gov

Validation of Satellite Radar Algorithms



GPM VN: A resource for future precipitation science and ACCP

Using VN to characterize multiple scattering and non-uniform beam filling to improve 2ADPR precipitation retrievals
Example: DPR overpass of intense convection in northern Oklahoma



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